

I. Claim 93

Claim 93, with the portions of the originally filed disclosure cited in-line with the relevant limitations that are subject to the Requirement for Information, is reproduced below. All citations refer to the originally filed specification as published in U.S. Pat. Pub. No. 2005/0149576. The citations reference portions of the originally filed specification that provide written description and enable the claimed subject matter. The citations are not exhaustive.

93. A method for providing search results to a user, comprising:
receiving in a search engine a search query from a client device, the search query including one or more query terms;
generating in the search engine two or more search results in response to the search query, each of the search results including:

a hyperlink to a corresponding search result document,
wherein the selection of the hyperlink when the search result is displayed on the client device causes the client device to navigate to the top of the corresponding search result document;

a corresponding active snippet link to a portion of the corresponding search result document, the active snippet link containing a query-relevant snippet (*see paragraph 4, "Under each hyperlink, the results page typically also provides query-relevant information or text, often referred to as "snippets," extracted from the webpage to which the corresponding hyperlink refers."*), **the query-relevant snippet being text extracted from the portion of the corresponding search result document by the search engine** (*see paragraph 11, "The search result may include a snippet extracted from the search result document such that the instruction causes navigation directly to at least a portion of the snippet in the search result document or to a portion that the sever or search engine determined to be similar or otherwise relevant."*), **the active snippet link being the hyperlink and an artificial anchor appended to the hyperlink and that references the portion for the search result document** (*see paragraph 31, "With systems and methods described herein, mechanisms are*

*provided to generate or simulate links with artificial named anchors and to allow the browser to recognize the artificial named anchor and navigate directly to the desired specific part of the target webpage even when the author of the webpage has not created a named anchor at the specific part of the webpage. In particular, the systems and methods described herein simulate the general functionality of the named anchor and the HREF link to provide links containing artificial named anchors that allow navigation directly to a specific part of the target webpage even when a named anchor does not exist at the specific part of the target webpage"; paragraphs 42 - 44, "While the artificial anchors are recognized and processed by the client-side process 200, in one embodiment the artificial anchors are generated by a server-side process although a client-side process may be similarly implemented. FIG. 7 is a flowchart of an illustrative search engine server-side process 220 for generating and appending an artificial anchor to the URL of the search result..."; paragraph 45, "The search engine may transform each snippet into at least one active snippet in which each active snippet is a hyperlink with an artificial anchor that references the portion of the target webpage containing the corresponding snippet or portion of the snippet."), **the artificial anchor being undefined in the search result document** (see Abstract, "The instruction may be an artificial anchor undefined in the search result document, e.g., designated by a preassigned artificial anchor designator; originally filed claim 5; paragraph 11, "The instruction may be an intra-document link, i.e., a link to a specific portion within the document, containing an artificial anchor that is undefined in the search result document, e.g., one designated by a preassigned artificial anchor designator."; paragraph 31, "With systems and methods described herein, mechanisms are provided to generate or simulate links with artificial named anchors and to allow the browser to recognize the artificial named anchor and navigate directly to the desired specific part of the target webpage even when the author of the webpage has not created a named anchor at the specific part of the webpage. In particular, the systems and methods described herein simulate the general functionality of the named anchor*

and the HREF link to provide links containing artificial named anchors that allow navigation directly to a specific part of the target webpage even when a named anchor does not exist at the specific part of the target webpage. Such links can be utilized by any webpage to provide a link to a specific part of another target webpage. In particular, such links containing artificial named anchors can be particularly useful for search result pages returned by search engines.”), and wherein the selection of the active snippet link when the search result is displayed on a client device causes the client device to navigate directly to the portion of the corresponding search result document (see Abstract, “The instruction may be an artificial anchor undefined in the search result document, e.g., designated by a preassigned artificial anchor designator. The client browser may have an artificial anchor module installed to execute the instruction to navigate directly to and optionally highlight the intra-document portion within the target document in response to the document link being selected.”; originally filed claim 2; paragraph 40, “The client-side process 200 may allow any source (referral webpage or document) to utilize the artificial named anchor mechanism such that any client device with the artificial named anchor module installed would perform the artificial anchor recognition and processing process 200 to navigate directly to the portion of the target webpage referenced by the artificial anchor.”; paragraph 49, “As is evident, the combination of generating artificial anchors and recognizing and processing artificial anchors improves the user's web browsing experience by allowing the user to navigate directly to a specific intra-document portion of the target document or webpage corresponding to the relevant snippet. The artificial anchors can be used with any suitable search results such as the Google's standard search, Geo-Search, Froogle search, etc.”); and

providing from the search engine the search results to the client device in response to the search query (see originally filed claims 1 and 11; paragraph 11, “In one embodiment, the method may include generating a search result associated with a locator or link, e.g., a Universal Resource Identifier

(URI) or a Uniform Resource Locator (URL), to a search result document in response to a search query from a client device, generating an instruction corresponding to the search result, the instruction being to a document browser on the client device to navigate directly to an intra-document portion related to the query within the search result document when the search result is selected by a user, and providing the search result to the user.'").

II. Claim 96

Claim 96, with the portions of the originally filed disclosure cited in-line with the relevant limitations that are subject to the Requirement for Information, is reproduced below. All references refer to the originally filed specification as published in U.S. Pat. Pub. No. 2005/0149576. The citations reference portions of the originally filed specification that provide written description and enable the claimed subject matter. The citations are not exhaustive.

96. A method for providing search results to a user, comprising:

receiving in a search engine a search query from a client device,
the search query including one or more query terms;

generating in the search engine two or more search results in
response to the search query, each of the search results including:

a corresponding search result document link to a top of a
corresponding search result document; and

**a corresponding active snippet link to a portion of the
corresponding search result document** (*see paragraph 31, "With systems and
methods described herein, mechanisms are provided to generate or simulate links
with artificial named anchors and to allow the browser to recognize the artificial
named anchor and navigate directly to the desired specific part of the target
webpage even when the author of the webpage has not created a named anchor at
the specific part of the webpage. In particular, the systems and methods described
herein simulate the general functionality of the named anchor and the HREF link
to provide links containing artificial named anchors that allow navigation directly
to a specific part of the target webpage even when a named anchor does not exist
at the specific part of the target webpage"; paragraphs 42 - 44, "While the
artificial anchors are recognized and processed by the client-side process 200, in
one embodiment the artificial anchors are generated by a server-side process
although a client-side process may be similarly implemented. FIG. 7 is a
flowchart of an illustrative search engine server-side process 220 for generating
and appending an artificial anchor to the URL of the search result..."*);

paragraph 45, "The search engine may transform each snippet into at least one active snippet in which each active snippet is a hyperlink with an artificial anchor that references the portion of the target webpage containing the corresponding snippet or portion of the snippet. "), the active snippet link containing a query-relevant snippet (*see paragraph 4, "Under each hyperlink, the results page typically also provides query-relevant information or text, often referred to as "snippets," extracted from the webpage to which the corresponding hyperlink refers. ")*), **the query-relevant snippet being text extracted from the corresponding search result document by the search engine** (*see paragraph 11, "The search result may include a snippet extracted from the search result document such that the instruction causes navigation directly to at least a portion of the snippet in the search result document or to a portion that the sever or search engine determined to be similar or otherwise relevant. ")*);

generating in the search engine an instruction for each of the two or more search results that causes the client device to display the query-relevant snippet of the corresponding search result on the client device (*see originally filed claim 1; paragraphs 11 and 15; paragraph 33, "Referring again to the example described above with reference to FIGS. 1-4, the search results page returned by the search engine may provide or otherwise simulate links to a specific part of a target webpage such as the part of the target webpage that includes at least a portion of the snippet 26 or to a portion that the sever or search engine determined to be similar or otherwise relevant. Thus when the user clicks on a portion of the snippet 26, for example, the browser may navigate directly to the part of the target webpage 22 that includes the portion of the snippet 26, as shown in FIG. 5. "; paragraph 37, "The process 200 begins with the user entering a query via a search engine interface at block 202. At block 204, the search engine returns the search results typically with one or more snippets for each hyperlink. At block 206, the user selects from the search results and clicks on a selected hyperlink to navigate to a target or destination webpage to which the hyperlink refers. It is noted that for each given search result, the search*

results page may provide any number of hyperlinks, optionally with reference to an artificial anchor.") and navigate directly to the portion of the corresponding search result document when the corresponding active snippet link is selected by a user from the display of the query-relevant snippet of the corresponding search result on the client device (see Abstract, "The instruction may be an artificial anchor undefined in the search result document, e.g., designated by a preassigned artificial anchor designator. The client browser may have an artificial anchor module installed to execute the instruction to navigate directly to and optionally highlight the intra-document portion within the target document in response to the document link being selected."; originally filed claim 2; paragraph 40, "The client-side process 200 may allow any source (referral webpage or document) to utilize the artificial named anchor mechanism such that any client device with the artificial named anchor module installed would perform the artificial anchor recognition and processing process 200 to navigate directly to the portion of the target webpage referenced by the artificial anchor."; paragraph 49, "As is evident, the combination of generating artificial anchors and recognizing and processing artificial anchors improves the user's web browsing experience by allowing the user to navigate directly to a specific intra-document portion of the target document or webpage corresponding to the relevant snippet. The artificial anchors can be used with any suitable search results such as the Google's standard search, Geo-Search, Froogle search, etc."); and

providing from the search engine the instructions for the two or more search results to the client device in response to the search query, wherein each instruction of the instructions includes an intra-document link for the query-relevant snippet, each intra-document link pointing to the portion of the query- relevant snippet within the corresponding search result document, (see originally filed claim 4; paragraph 11, "The instruction may be an intra-document link, i.e., a link to a specific portion within the document, containing an artificial anchor that is undefined in the search result document,

*e.g., one designated by a preassigned artificial anchor designator.”; paragraph 33, “Referring again to the example described above with reference to FIGS. 1-4, the search results page returned by the search engine may provide or otherwise simulate links to a specific part of a target webpage such as the part of the target webpage that includes at least a portion of the snippet 26 or to a portion that the sever or search engine determined to be similar or otherwise relevant. Thus when the user clicks on a portion of the snippet 26, for example, the browser may navigate directly to the part of the target webpage 22 that includes the portion of the snippet 26, as shown in FIG. 5.”; paragraph 37, “The process 200 begins with the user entering a query via a search engine interface at block 202. At block 204, the search engine returns the search results typically with one or more snippets for each hyperlink. At block 206, the user selects from the search results and clicks on a selected hyperlink to navigate to a target or destination webpage to which the hyperlink refers. It is noted that for each given search result, the search results page may provide any number of hyperlinks, optionally with reference to an artificial anchor.”), **wherein each intra-document link contains an artificial anchor undefined in the corresponding search result document** (see Abstract, “The instruction may be an artificial anchor undefined in the search result document, e.g., designated by a preassigned artificial anchor designator; originally filed claim 5; paragraph 11, “The instruction may be an intra-document link, i.e., a link to a specific portion within the document, containing an artificial anchor that is undefined in the search result document, e.g., one designated by a preassigned artificial anchor designator.”; paragraph 31, “With systems and methods described herein, mechanisms are provided to generate or simulate links with artificial named anchors and to allow the browser to recognize the artificial named anchor and navigate directly to the desired specific part of the target webpage even when the author of the webpage has not created a named anchor at the specific part of the webpage. In particular, the systems and methods described herein simulate the general functionality of the named anchor and the HREF link to provide links containing artificial named*

anchors that allow navigation directly to a specific part of the target webpage even when a named anchor does not exist at the specific part of the target webpage. Such links can be utilized by any webpage to provide a link to a specific part of another target webpage. In particular, such links containing artificial named anchors can be particularly useful for search result pages returned by search engines.).

Please apply any other charges or credits to Deposit Account No. 06-1050.

Respectfully submitted,

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